THE WRONG DONE DAKOTA. SENATOR SPOONER'S ELOQUENT SPEECH. MR. BUTLER, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MORE THAN

ANSWERED—A PARTY NECESSITY.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The "event" of the hay was the speech of Mr. Spooner in the Senate on the admission of Dakota. The announcement that the junior Senator from Wisconsin would speak had the effect of crowding the galleries. Even on the floor of the Senate empty scats were the exception. Mr. Spooner does not often make a set speech, but when he does it is apt to be a good one. Those who came to listen to him today were not disappointed. It was probably the st speech so far delivered in the Senate on the This is not to be regarded as in any cessors on the Republican side. It was more predecessors on the Republican side. It was more than anything else, perhaps, the natural outcome of the speech made by Senator Butler the other day. Senator Spooner, however, knew how to make good use of his opportunity. Mr. Butler had hid himself open to attack, and the Wisconsin Senator was not slow in perceiving it. After he had finished his speech there was little left of Mr. Butler. The effect of Mr. Spooner's speech was heightened by his delivering it without notes and apparently without preparation.

SHUT OUT FROM THE UNION BY THE SOUTH.

Mr. Spooner spoke of Dakota as " the wonderand of the entinent," and of the opposition to the bill as "unjust partisanship." In area, population, intelligence, morality, and all the qualities that make up a State, the right of South Dakota to Statehood could not be questioned. He could invite comparison between South Dakota and South Carolina, in detriment to the latter and to

South Comparison between South Dakota and South Carolina, in detriment to the latter and to several Southern States. And yet, he said, every Senator from a Southern State stood athwart the pathway of South Dakota.

Alluding to the remark in Mr. Butler's speech last week that the precedent sought to be established would justify 100,000 Socialists or Anarchists getting together in a corner of a Territory and demanding admission as a State, he asked what was the objection to their petitioning for admission? What harm had petitioning ever done? They had the inherent right to try to get into the union as States, just as certain States had claimed that they had the inherent right to try to get out of the Union. (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler said that he had not denied, and that hobedy denied, the right of South Dakota to try to get in. What he had denied, and did deny, was the claim set up by Senator Platt that they had an inherent right to demand admission.

Mr. Spooner went on to argue that the question of the division of the Territory had been submitted to the whole people on November 8 last, and had been decided in favor of division by a majority of over 5,000. That, he said, was a fair, just and intelligent expression of the wish of the

question of the division of the Territory had been submitted to the whole people on November 8 last, and had been decided in invor of division by a majority of over 5,000. That, he said, was a fair, just, and intelligent expression of the wish of the people on that question. As to the suggestion made by Mr. Butler that 30,000 voters of Dakota had been so indifferent to the question that they had stayed away from the polls and that, therefore, the vote was not a fair expression of the popular will, he drew a distinction between the cases of voters in the Northern States who remained away from the polls through indifference, and of voters in the Southern States who were kept away through intimidation. In the former case there was no impeachment of the fairness of the election, but in the latter case there was. If a larke number of men were kept away from the polls, not because of their indifference, but because of the memories of outrages perpetrated and tolerated by the intelligent men of whole communities and whole States, year after year—outrages by Ku-Klux clubs and night riders; because of tissue bailots, blood-intimidation, fraud; because of memories of burning shanties, of colored Republicans criven into swamps, lashed, exiled, pursued, hunted down; because of memories of yazoo and Coplah—then the election was not a fair expression of the popular will.

No complaint, he said, was made of the smallness of the votes in the Southern States; although for the ten Representatives from Georgia only 26,000 votes, in the aggregate had been cast—less than the average vote for each of the Representatives from Wisconsin. The election in Dakota had been fair, orderly, peaceable. All who voted had had their vates counted, and there was a majority of over 5,000 in favor of division Pakota on the ground that there had been no fair expression of the people in favor of division? The people would not misunderstand it. Mr. Lincoln had said in his speech in the Cooper Institute, and the speaker commended it to Senators on the

PREPONDERATING INFLUENCE OF TEXAS. As to the claim made by the Senator from South Carolina (Butler) that there was no danger to be pprehended from imperial States, he questioned it: and asserted that the great empire State of Texas did menece by her monstrous territory the interests of other sections of the country. She

Texas did menece by her monstrous territory the interests of other sections of the country. She had in the other House the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means (a committee which dealt with the dearest interests of New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania and all the country, and chairman of the Committee on Claims; while the great State of New-York had no voice on the Committee of Ways and Means.

Why, asked the speaker, such preponderance in political influence on the part of the empire State of Texas? It was not due to the wealth, the loyalty, or the intelligence of her people. It was due to two things—her solid Democracy and her everlasting territory. No more such empire States were wanted in the Union. It was not difficult, he thought, to understand the real motive of opposition to the admission of South Dakota as a State. In the old days when slavery existed in this country, when it was a bone of contention; when there was a struggle for political power between the forces of slavery and the forces of free State. And so it seemed that to-day, as in ante-bellum days, the exigencies of Democracy demanded that no new State, Republican in politica, should be admitted unless clongside of it came in a new State that was surely Democratic. He believed that the State of South Dakota would not be admitted into the Union by this Congress, but he would bid the people of South Dakota to be patient. Their cause was a just one. Refinements and pretexts might delay but could not defeat them. He would ask them to stand by their guns; not to surrender; not to be cajoled or threatened; because he believed that surely as tomorrow would follow to-day the people of the United States would begin to take an interest in this question. The people were slow to anger, but a wrong was sure to arcuse them, and he flooring to such a surrender of the confidence of the different properson of the States of Texas into several States.

Mr. Hoar complimented Mr. Spooner on his "very able, eloquent a

bill.

Mr. Platt suggested on understanding to have the vote on the bill taken to-morrow, but Mr. Butler said he could not agree to it. The bill went over till to-morrow.

UNEXPECTED TESTIMONY FROM JACKSON. Washington, April 16 (Special).—The Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has been for several days past investigating the election outrages at Jackson, Miss., had an unexpected witness under examination to-day. He is Victor Beaumont, the man who acted as doorkeeper at the secret meetings of the Loung Democrats of Jackson, held just prior to the election. It was at these meetings that the plans for throwing out the negro vote and controlling the election said to have been framed. Secure in the belief that the secrecy of these meetings would remain in-violate, the Democrats of Jackson have put on a bold front. Realmont has been here in hiding for some time and he was brought before the committee unex-pectedly to-day. His testimony is said to have been starting.

startling.
Senator George, of Mississippi, who was present at the hearing by special invitation, came out of the committee room with a troubled face and is said to have sent several telegrams South on the subject directly after the close of the hearing.

The examination is conducted with closed doors.

Precisely why it should be secret does not appear.

FOR THE PURITY OF THE BALLOT. WASHINGTON, April 16.—The House Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President has authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Mr. Osborne, providing that no per-son who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nom-ination or for election to the Senate or House shall pay or contribute, directly or indirectly, any

A Voluntary Statement.

money or other valuable thing or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except for necessary expenses. These expenses are those for printing and travelling, for dissemination of information to the public, and for political meetings, demonstrations and conventions. Any person violating the provisions of the act shall be subject on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both or either, at the discretion of the court.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL FAILS UNABLE TO CROWD IT THROUGH THE HOUSE.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES DEFEATED-134 TO 102-DEBATE ON THE MEASURE.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors is wiser than it was this morning. When Chairman Blanchard rose and moved to suspend the rules and pass the biggest River and Harbor bill that ever was offered, he did so with the air of a statesman who felt sure of a victory. His proposition was the reverse of modest. In effect it was that the House should modest. In effect it was that the House snound abdicate its functions as a legislative body in

abdicate its functions as a legislative body in favor of the fifteen men who compose the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and pass, after a half hours debate, and with no opportunity for amendment, a bill which carries about \$19,500,000 and contains several hundred separate items for works scattered all over the country. Such a proposition never before was made in the middle of a long session of Congress.

Chairman Blanchard had induced Colonel Bayne, a Republican member of the committee, to open the debate. He began with the admission that he would prefer that the bill should take the usual course and be considered item by item, but it seemed plain to him that unless passed under a suspension of rules, no River and Harbor bill could be passed at all at this session, on account of the pressure of other measures. He remarked that the management of the bill in the committee had been essentially different from that which prevailed in the Committee on Ways and Means, and said that there were few new projects in the bill.

and said that there were lew new projects in the bill!

Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, criticised the motion as one of brilliant audacity. He read some interesting figures to show how the committee has distributed the appropriations so as to benefit particular sections, especially the States represented by members of the committee.

In opposing Blanchard's motion Mr. Reed made one of the best five minute speeches of the session. He did not suppose it was possible to change opinions by talking, but he thought the time used in that way would not be lost. He was not opposed to river and harbor appropriations, but this motion ought not to prevail. Said the speaker:

We sit here not to record the dicts of committees. This We sit here not to record the dicta of committees. This bill ought not to pass unless it shall receive the approval

of the majority, after a careful and deliberate examination and discussion. It is a vast bill. It is multifarious. It affects every part of the country. These appropriations are scattered between the two oceans and between the Canadian border and the Guif. If we adopt this motion we shall abdicate our right to understand these items, our right of a presentance. right of amendment.

we shall abdicate our right to understand these items, our right of amendment.

An emergency might arise, he said, in which this sort of legislation would be justified, but he utterly denied that this bill presented such a case, Three months of the session at least remained. Mr. Reed then exposed a fatally weak point in the bill, a feature of the measure which will not bear discussion. He said that the appropriation for certain parts of the country had been based on the estimates of the local engineers, while for another large section of the country they were based on the reports of those estimates after they had been reduced and cut down by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War. There was no fairness in such legislation.

S. S. Cox made a short but foreible speech against the bill itself, on the ground that the appropriations for the harbor of New-York are utterly inadequate and disproportionate when compared with appropriations for other parts of the country.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, said that he was not

Nutting, Sawyer and Weaver. The New-York Representatives who voted in the negative were Messrs. Arnold, Belden, Bliss. Timothy J. Campbell, Cockran, S. S. Cox, Cummings, Mahoney and Merriman. All the New-Jersey men present, including Messrs. Phelps, McAdoo, Kean, Pidoock and Lehlbach, voted in the negative.

THREE MORE PENSION VETOES. ONE WHICE SENATOR EDMUNDS PROPOSES TO AT-TEMPT TO DEFEAT.

Washington, April 16 (Special).-The President ent three more of his pension vetoes to the Capitol to-day-two to the Senate and one to the House. One of these cases is likely to make a stir, as Senator Edmunds has given notice of his intention to attempt to have the bill passed over the veto. The vetoed bill granted a pension to Hannah R. Langdon. Her husband entered the military service as assistant surgeon in a Vermont regiment, October 7, 1862, but having contracted chronic hepatitis and diarrhoea, he resigned less than six menths after. On June 12, 1880, he filed a claim for a pension, which was allowed in January, 1881. On September 24 of that year he died. His widow filed a claim for pension December 5, 1881, on the ground that her husband's death from consumption was due to the chronic diarrhoea for which he was pensioned. The pension was refused on the ground that the disease from which her husband died was not the disease for which he was pensioned. The President concurs in this belief.

When the veto message was read in the Senate, Senator Edmunds said that the President had been grievously misled in this matter, and the tone in which the Senator said "misled" made the expression fully as effective as any of Senator Ingalis's more emphatic criticisms of the Executive Senator Edmunds went on to say that the case was to his knowledge a most worthy one. Langdon had confessedly contracted chronic diarrhoea in the service. He had come back to his home and had endeavored to earn his living in competition with other men in his profession. Being a proud, brave man, he had not applied for a pension until a late day. The President had been deceived and misled, and if there was any way to recall the message—but, no, he supposed there was not. At least, he hoped the Committee on Pensions would take prompt action on the case.

The message was then referred to that committee. the Senator said "misled" made the expression fully

NO OPEN DEBATE ON THE FISHERIES. Washington, April 16 (Special).—There are no prospects of the Fisheries Treaty being discussed in open session. The Foreign Relations Committee will report the Riddleberger resolution recently introduced adversely. Only one member of the committee is known to favor the proposition. Mr. Riddleberger again into layor the proposition. An Addisorper again introduced a similar resolution in the sensite to-day, but there was objection to its being discussed.

Mr. Riddleberger objected to its being referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, saying he "did not want another resolution sent to the graveyard."

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Monday, April 16, 1888. NOMINATIONS.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Ell H. Reynolds to be Collector of Custems for the District of Newark, N. J.; W. T. Waithail, of Mississippi, to be United States Consul at Demerara. LABOR LEGISLATION .- At a special meeting of the Committee on Labor this morning Chairman O'Neill, of Missouri, was instructed by a unanimous vote to report to the House his arbitration bill, which contains a provision for the appointment of a special Board by the President to investigate all strikes and report the result of its inquiries to Congress. He was also instructed to report the bill restricting the sale of convict-made goods to the State in which they are produced; also the bill prohibiting the importation of convict-made goods.

the precursor of their disease and destruction, the kidneys and bladder healthfully stimulated and toned with Hostet. ter's Stomach Bitters, actively resume their functions Thus Bright's disease, diabetes, cataerh of the bladder and ensuresis are prevented. For irritating dipreties and these unmedicated and fiery stimulants which, used only in mod eration, excite both the renal and vesical organs, this is the beat possible substitute. It is of botanic composition, and so congenial to the stomach, the digestive processes of which it helps in ne ordinary degree, that it is premptly assimilated by the system and its tonic effects are speedily felt. Not only does it remedy inactivity of the kidneys, but renews a flow of bile into the proper channels, and expels from the circulation acrid principles productive of rheumatism and gout. It is also the leading specific for metarial compliaints. MR. PHELPS'S VAIN APPEAL.

MORE TIME FOR THE ARTHUR KILL BRIDGE

AN ELOQUENT SPEECH IN OPPOSITION BY THE NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMAN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRABUNE. ] WASHINGTON, April 16 .- By a vote of 116 to 31 the House to-day suspended the rules and passed the bill to extend for one year from June 16, 1888, the time within which the bridge across the Arthur Kill must be completed. Mr. Crisp, who had the bill in charge, said that the additional time should be allowed because the Secretary of War consumed six months or more in the hearing and consideration of ob-jections urged against the plans of the bridge company before approving the same.

Mr. Phelps spoke against the bill. In part he

The power to build this bridge, as presented in the bill, ought never to have been granted. I think it would never have been granted, except for two impressions which seized and occupied the minds of Senators and Members. One impression was, and a natural one, that the bridge was opposed by the Pennsylvania Raliroad; that this road started, aided and encouraged Railroad; that this road starten, anded and encouraged the oppesition, that it might thwart a scheme of the Baltimore and Ohio road, which was then one of its great rivals. The other impression, which made the ear of Congress deaf to all objections, was the fact that all statements about the Arthur Kill, the amount of its shipping and the harm that would be done that shipping by the bridge, were so extravagant, so startling, so in-credible, that Senators and Members not only refused to listen to them, but to anything else we might say. Time has fortunately developed evidence which destroys one impression, and which weakens, if it does not destroy,

OLD REASONS NO LONGER EXISTING. During the period which has clapsed since the XLIXth Congress passed the bill the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been changed. The nfluence of the Pennsylvania road aided in making the thange. The two great roads are now worked in such harrony that it argues, and perhaps proves, that the interests of the two roads are one. However that may be, no one now disputes what at the time of the passage of the bill I claimed, but could get no credit for, that the Pennsylvania road has now no objection to

age of the bill I claimed, but could get no credit for, that the Pennsylvania road has now no objection to this bridge, if only it can be built after a plan which shall do no unnecessary harm to the interests of Now-Jersey and the neighburhood. It has now not even a motive of opposition. The Baltimore and Ohio road is no longer its great rival, and time and the knowledge that comes with it have also removed the other impression that closed the Congressional car against us. Wonderful as is the story of the Arthur Kill, of its shipping and of the harm that might be done to shipping by a bridge of wrong construction that should span it, so familiar are most of the members now with the story that I doubt if any one will venture to contradict any one of the statements I shall now make about it.

Why, Mr. Speaker, only one pier of the bridge, the pivot pier, has been constructed, and the interference and the harm already done by it to the commerce of New-York, which passes through the channel are so great, so notorious, that the noise of complaint entered and startled the droway car of the Senate Chamber, where, I believe this bill originated. The Committee of Commerce heard it, and spurred by conscience, of their own motion, sent a subcommittee to view with their own eyes the havoe worked by their inconsiderate legislation. This was only last week. They were accompanied by some members of the House Committee are now in conference, maturing the measure which they shall report as a remedy—and I say here, Mr. Speaker, that I am willing to promise, and I assume here the right to promise for all who oppose this bill—if the Senate Committee report adversely to us—report that the bridge as now constructing is not harmful to navigation or is not more harmful to navigation density to be, having in view the benefits to general transportation to be derived from its construction—we will submit. New-Jersey and all who are interested in the vessels which carry the vast tonnage of this channel will submit to the majesty of Congres

pared with appropriations for other parts of the country.

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, said that he was not willing to vote to pass the bill without consideration, because the people of the country would see that each member had got what he wanted, and that the bill was a log-rolling scheme.

Mr. Farquhar, of New-York, defended the bill, which he said was a business bill that ought to be treated in a business way. He spoke of the fact that the bill makes the money immediately available and he gave as an example of the necessity of the immediate appropriation the item of \$1,000,000 for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Mr. Blanchard closed the debate, in a speech glorifying the committee and declaring that there was serious danger that unless the House should adopt the measure no bill will be introduced this session. It was a business bill, he said, in which there was no politics.

When Chalman Blanchard called up the bill its opponents were uneasy, but active missionary work by prominent and influential Republicans. session. It was a business bill, he said, in which there was no politics.

When Chairman Blanchard called up the bill its opponents were uneasy, but active missionary work by prominent and influential Republicans, and the speech of Mr. Reed, settled the fate of the measure for to-day. Instead of receiving a majority of two-thirds, the bill received a majority of only 32 in a total vote of 236. It is apparent that unless opinions change it will have to be passed through the House in the usual and orderly manner, if at all. The New-York Representatives who voted to pass the bill to-day were Messrs. Baker, Farquhar, Greenman, Hopkins, Laidlaw, Nutting, Sawyer and Weaver. The New-York Representatives who voted in the negative were Messrs Arneld, Easter Easter Easter Arneld, Easter Ea to leave matters as they are pending the decision of the Sen

Mr. Crisp replied: He thought that Mr. Phelps's Mr. Crisp replied: He thought that Mr. Pheips's estimate of the amount of commerce was greatly exaggerated. He dwelt upon the fact that much time had been consumed in obtaining the approval of the Secretary of War and said that such time ought not to be considered a part of the period within which the bridge was required to be completed. Congress had authorized the construction of the bridge and ought to abide by its action. Of course, if the Senate should disagree to the pending bill it could not become a law and no harm would be done to the interests involved.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE. WASHINGTON, April 16 .- The conferees of the two houses upon the bill passed by the House and amended by the Senate, authorizing the President to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging pose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil, held a meeting and reached an agreement upon their differences this morning. The following were the chief points discussed and settled by the conferees: That the appropriation shall be \$75,000 for the expenses of the conference; that the subjects which this country desires to lay before the conference shall be named in the invitations so that the conferees from other countries may come prepared with instructions to consider them; that the proceedings shall be printed at the Government Printing Office in English, Spanish and Portuguese; and that of the ten American commissioners (all to serve without compensation) six shall be appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the Senate, two by the President of the Senate, and two by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. of the House of Representatives.

THE TARIFF BILL IN THE HOUSE. DEMOCRATS WILL TRY TO LIMIT GENERAL DE-BATE TO NIGHT SESSIONS.

Washington, April 16 (Special).-It is understood that a House Democratic cancus will be held to-morrow night to arrange the order of business with a view to clearing the way for the "Dark Lantern" bill, the ebate on which is expected to begin to-morrow with a short speech by Chairman Mills and a longer one by "Premier" Mills is in better health Judge Kelley. "Premier" Mills is in better health than when he left here for Fortress Monroe, but he said to-day that he did not feel equal to a long speech He is a man of nerve and impetuosity, however, and once on his feet he may astonish everybody.

It is said to be a part of the Democratic programs to relegate the general debate on the Tariff bill, after the members of Ways and Means shall have spoken, to night sessions "for debate only." This would be i thorough accord with the Democratic policy in regard thorough accord with the present time. The Republicans will oppose such a programme as they ought to do.

More than fifty members of the House have carefully prepared speeches on the bill which they wish to deliver. Everybody knows that at a night session "for liver. Everybody knows that at a night session "for iver. Everybody knows that at a night session "for speeches, and fewer still find time to read speeches printed in "The Record." Now the time at last approaches when Republicans will be in a position to insist that the provisions of the "Dark Lantern" bill shall be thoroughly ventilated and discussed in open House and in broad daylisht. No attempt to compel Representatives to deliver tariff speeches to a baker's dozen of their associates at night sessions ought to be permitted to succeed. How long the tariff bill will occupy the attention of the House is uncertain. In his speech on the River and Harbor bill to-day Colonel Eayne expressed the opinion that it would take "eight, ten or twelve weeks" to dispose of the measure, while Chairman Bianchard's estimate was "five or six weeks." The free-trade leaders are extremely anxious that the bill shall be disposed of before the St. Louis Convention is held. to that bill down to the present time. The Republi

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Under the call of States the following bills and solutions were introduced and referred:

By Mr. TOWNSHEND, of Illinois, for the erection of demic building and a gymnasium at West Point. By Mr. STEELE, of Indiana, to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sallors. By Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana (for Mr. BRYCE, of

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, providing for the control and regulation of railroads acquired by the United states under judicial foreclosure or forfoliure, By Mr. BLISS, of New York for refunding the income tax levied during the Rebellion upon the salaries of commissioned officers of the Army and Navy.

By Mr. MACDONALD, of Minnesota, declaring all in-

New-York), for the construction of a revenue cutter for

terstate pools or combinations limiting or controlling the production, sale or price of any article of trade or compares to be unlawful and a criminal conspiracy.

WORK FOR REAR-ADMIRAL GHERARDI. Washington, April 16.—Secretary Whitney has written a letter of instructions to Rear-Admiral Gherardi, commanding the New-York Navy Yard, in regard to the projected construction at that yard o the armored cruiser Maine. The limit of cost of construction, including engines and machinery and excluding armament, is \$2,500,000. The Secretary says in his letter that the construction of this vessel will be the first important new work undertaken at a Navy Yard in a period of fifteen years. He says: In doing this work the Departement will be in competition with private yards, and the degree of success obtained by the Department and by the Navy Yard in producing a creditable vessel, at a reasonable cost and within a reasonable period, will be judged of by the public and by Congress.

The Secretary reviews the duties of Commandants of Navy Yards, and says that their nature requires the officers acting as such to be in an important sense the direct representative of the Secretary of the Navy.

He adds:

In private yards, the owner or shipbuilder, whose profits depend upon the energy and economy with which the work is done, exercises the necessary supervision. This duty the Department expects in the pressure case to be effectively and frithruly discharged by you as considered of the yard at which said armored crulser is to be built, and in order that you may have all necessary facilities in carrying out these instructions, and for the specific purpose of enabling you to do so, a proper detail of effects will be made upon whom the performance of the duties involved will primarily fall.

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH B. MILLER. Joseph B. Miller, age seventy-eight, died on Sun-day at No. 155 West Twenty-third-st. He was for half a century the senior member of the firm of Miller & Co., manufacturers and dealers in shees, one was born in this city in 1810. He received a common school education, learned the trade of shoemaker and at the age of twenty-three began business for himself in Hudson-st. In 1835 he moved to Canal-st, and soon afterward took his younger brother, Henry, into partnership. The firm remained in Canal-st. for nearly thirty years, building up one of the largest retail shoe trades in the city. In 1867 it moved to No. 3 Union Square, and ten years later to No. 26 West Fourteenth-st. On May 1,

member, the firm went out of business. Miller & Co. advertised in "The Tribune" the first week it was printed, in April, 1841, and continued week it was printed, in April, 1841, and continued to do so until the firm dissolved partnership, a period of forty-five years. Probably no other firm in this city has a like record. Mr. Miller was for several years an active member of Engine Company No. 27 of the old Volunteer Fire Department. He was at the time of his death a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association. While an active fireman he kept a dary of the principal fires and other facts connected with the old Volunteer Fire Department. This he gave to the Veterar Association. Mr Miller was for many years a director in the People's Fire Insurance Company and was connected with other financial institutions. He leaves three sons and a daughter. The funeral services will be held this evening at his home. Henry C. Nelson, ex-Sheriff Stephen D. Horton, District-Attorney Nelson H. Baker and Francis Larkin, Ir., were there in full force each striving against the other to obtain control of the convention. The row began when William C. Ackerly, of Mount Kisco, proposed that the forty-six delegates hand in their credentials for the purpose of seeing who were duly accredited, and whether there were contesting delegations. The motion was carried and the Baker, Larkin and Chileson feature representing the towns of Ossi-

Henry A. Barry, age forty-eight, died on Sunday morning of paralysis of the heart combined with a spinal trouble, at his home in Passale, N. J. Mr. Barry was a native of Boston. His first venture was in Somerville, Mass., where he carried on successfully for several years the business of dyer and finisher of print cloths. Then he removed to Passaic, and with a partner for twenty years conducted a similar busia partner for twenty years conducted a similar business, the firm being Ried & Barry. A year ago Mr. Barry organized the Hamilton Loan and Trust Company, of No. 150 Broadway, and was chosen its first president, the company dealing principally in Western farm mortgages. He was also a trustee of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of No. 155 Broadway, and a director of the Passale Bank. A widow and three children survive Mr. Barry, who left an ample fortune. He had just completed one of the finest dwellings in Passale, costing \$50,000. His funeral will take place from his home at 2.45 p. m. to-morrow.

John Lapsley, for over thirty years a prominent figure in the carpet and oil-cloth trade, died at his home in Brooklyn last Saturday. For two years Mr. Lapsley has been a sufferer from an acute kidney ease. He was a man of much enterprise and was identified with a number of interests outside of his identified with a number of interests outside of his regular business, which for the last twenty years was the management of the distribution of goods of D. Powers & Sons, the Lansingburg oil-cloth manufacturers. His store and office were at No. 135 Duanest, this city. He was a pronument member of the Oxford Club of Brooklyn. His funeral will take place to-day at his home, No. 225 Washington-ave, Brooklyn. He was sixty-six years old.

THE REV. DR. JAMES PORTER. The. Rev. Dr. James Porter, formerly one of the mana-gers of the Methodist Book Concern, in this city, when its pesterday at his home, No. 163 Macon-st., Brooklyn. He was born in Middleboro, Mass., in 1808, and in 1830 entered the Methodist ministry in the New-England Confer-Concern, in this city, and remained in the position for twelve years. In 1881 he became secretary of the Na-tional Temperance Society. Since 1864 he had lived in Brook-lyn. For upward of a year he has been in ill health and

was not expected to recover.

Dr. Porter was widely known as a preacher and public Dr. Porter was widely known as a preacher and positive speaker. He was the author of a "Compendium of Methodism," a "History of Methodism" and a "History of Spirit Rappinga." He received the degree of Master of Arts from Wesleyan University in 1847, and that of Doctor Arts from McKendree College in 1856. He was at one time an overseer of Harvard College, a trustee of Wesleyan University and a trustee of the Concord Biblical

A YEAR'S WORK FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

ANNUAL RECEPTION OF THEIR CHRISTIAN ASSO-CIATION-WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE PRESENT. The Young Women's Christian Association entertained : arge number of its friends at the annual reception in its large number of its friction as a second of the fire froms, No. 7 East Fitteenth-st, last evening. The fire building of the association was open for inspection during the day and the exercises of the evening were held in the large hall. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Miss M. A. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Oliver Jennings, Mrs. R. A. Brick, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bangs, William Brower, Miss G. B. Ballard, Miss Mary Beach, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Todd, Miss H. A. Butterworth, Miss M. A. Cockcrott, Mrs. Orleans Longacco, Miss E. G. Cunningham, Miss M. L. McLana-than, Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Booth and J. Van Suntvoord.

James Talcott presided, and the meeting opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings. The Rev. Lyman Abbott was the principal speaker. He said women in New-York City; it was a bad condition of things that there were so many women who had to ear own living with their bands. This association their own he said, while it did not attempt to grapple with the great social problems involved in this state of affairs was doing what it could to help these women, chiefly in three ways; by giving them industrial education, by offering them something in the way of a home, and introducing them to komes, and by giving them religious intruction and introducing them to churches.

J. M. Cornell also spoke of the work of the association in its various branches, and of its needs for carrying it The meeting closed with the benediction by Dr and some new building has been an extremely satisfactory one. The association has accomplished nearly twice as much in almost every one of its departments as during the pre-

The sudden departure of James A. Ashley, a real estate and insurance broker, of No. 393 Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn, from that city has caused much consterns ion among his creditors. Mr. Ashley was formerly a lierk in the New-York Post Office, but has been in cuers in Brocklyn for fifteen years. He is almost sixty years of ago, and has a wife, two grown-up sons, who are employed by the American Loan and Trust Company, in this city, and a daughter, age thirteen. He had a good business in Brooklyn, and was regarded as thoroughly responsible. Two weeks ago he went on a delt to Onelda County, N. Y., and returned a week ago his wife immediately rented his office, with its furniture and fixtures, to Wyckoff Brothers, a neighboring real estate firm, and made preparations to move from her home at No. 399 Flatbush-ave. When the load of o find out where it was going, but not being able, fol-

CURED IN THREE DAYS.

In July, 1886, I was taken sick at the dinner table with terrible distress in my stomach. Before this I had been hearty and strong. For fourteen days I kept get ting worse, despite the efforts of two doctors. I lost in weight in that time 40 pounds, and was satisfied that I ould live but a few days. My trouble was

Stomach and Liver Complaint,

resulting in an attack of Billous Colte. At this time I as w Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised and sent for a bottle. I also sont for my physician and told him that I was going to try the Favorite Remedy. He azamined it and told me to use it three days and let him know the result. In the three days I walked four miles, and have been on my feet ever since. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy saved my life. I have used five bettles and have recommended it to others with good result. W. S. BITZER, Slate Mills, Ross Co., O.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Health

Strength Results from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It assists digestion, makes good blood, and restores wasted tissues. Hence, the priceless value of this medicine to invalids, convalescents, and all who have overtaxed any of the bodily most popular of all blood medicines. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me a great deal of good. I was all run down before I began taking it, and now I am gaining in strength every day. I intend taking one more bottle to restore my health perfectly."—Alice West, Jefferson, W. Va.

to have given out together. Dootors prescribed for me, but without avail, and at last I resolved to try the virtues of Ayer's Barsaparilla. I did so, and before I had finished the first bottle, I felt a decided change for the better. I continued the use of this medicine, until now I can scarcely believe that I ever had been sick."—Mrs. C. Kennedy, 787 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I suffered for years from a low con-

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparills to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., "I suffered for years from a low condition of the blood and general debility, with severe pains in the back and shoulders. I have been greatly helped by a few bottles of work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.
"Being in poor health and weakly in body, when a lad of eight years, I was given Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sar saparilla.

saparilla, and take every opportunity to speak of my cure to those who are afflicted as I was."—W. P. Stearns, 9 Free st., Portland, Me.

saparilla, and take every opportunity to it has been my medicine whenever I have needed a tonic or blood-purifier."

George W. Hendrick, Nashua, N. H.

Prepared by Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

A DEMOCRATIC FIGHT IN WESTCHESTER.

THE CONVENTION ENDS IN A ROW AND TWO SETS OF DELEGATES ARE CHOSEN. The Third Assembly District Democratic Convention

of Westchester County was held at Paimer's Hotel, Pine's Bridge, yesterday, to elect three delegates to

the State Convention. The factions of ex-Senator Henry C. Nelson, ex-Sheriff Stephen D. Horton, Dis-

and O'Brien factions representing the towns of Ossi-

ning, Courtland, North Salem, and Lewisboro retired on the grounds of "foul play." The towns whose

on the grounds of "foul play." The towns whose delegates retired were invited to return and take part in the convention, but they refused and held a convention of their own in an adjoining room. The following delegates were then elected by the seceders to the State Convention: Francis Larkin, Jr., C. M. Horton and William P. Strong. For the Congressional Convention: Nelson G. Fooshay, Robert B. Wright, H. W. Saul, Edward White, Benjamin Buckout, B. Monahan, M. Soates and Isaac Purdy. Resolutions were unanimously passed pledging their support to Grover Cleveland.

Meanwhile the main convention passed similar resolutions and elected the following delegates: To the State Convention—Henry C. Nelson, George B. Fratt and C. F. Balley. To the Congressional Convention—Henry Otes, Frank Wolfo, Jacob Brush, John Hyland, C. C. Childs, J. Miles Adams, Holbert Palmer and Warren Washburn.

GONE BACK TO HIS MOTHER.

FREDERICK OWEN, WHO LEFT HIS WIFE AT FLUSHING, IS ILL IN THIS CITY.

It was published on Sunday that Frederick N. Owen,
a sanitary and civil engineer, at No. 13 William-st., this

would not be home. The next night Mr. Smart went to the house of Owen's mother in New-York and found the

formed that he was slightly ill, and that he proposed for the future to remain with his mother, because of incom-patibility of temper between himself and his wife. This decision was confirmed in a letter received by Mrs. Owen last week from Owen's brother. A few months ago Owen absented himself for two weeks on a similar plea,

then as now taking refuge with his mother. That time he came back in answer to a letter from his wife, but she

"Mr. Owen is between thirty and thirty-five years old, and there is not much difference between his age and that of his wife. They have been married about three years,

but have no children. Mr. Owen used to be employed in the New-York Health Department, but left it when Pro-

fessor Chandler went out and then opened an office in

William st. I am not well acquainted with him and be-lieve he has little money of his own. His marriage to

my niece met with the approbation of our family, and the couple have lived with Mrs. Owon's mother, Mrs. Van

Bergen, ever since. Mr. Owen was respected here and

was received in the best society, although neither he nor his wife cared much for society. As far as I know, their married life was happy, and I never heard any talk about incompatibility until recently. His wife, who has been

ill, grieves for his absence as much as any one could and still loves him and hopes he will return. I understand Mr. Owen alleges that she indulged in frequent outbursts

of passion. I have known her all her life and know her

father for twenty years, and both were amiable and never

passionate. If you want to know what the people of the

village think of Mrs. Owen's disposition, ask any of them that know her. We have no story to tell. We simply don't know what to make of Mr. Owen's action."

Similar testimony was given at the home of the Rev. Dr. Collins, rector of the Episcopal Church, in which the

Owens held a pew, and by other people in the village. Mrs. Sarah L. Owen, mother of F. N. Owen, was found last night at her home, No. 52 West Fifty-first-st.,

but declined to be seen and sent out word that her

TAMMANY ELECTS HER SACHEMS.

The Tammany Society last evening held its annual election. There was only one ticket, and 279 votes

Sachems-Hugh J. Grant, Richard Croker, John J. Gorman, George H. Forster, James J. Sievin, Joel O. Stevens, John McQuade, Charles Welde, Bernard F. Mar-

tin, John Cochrane, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles E. Simmons, Thomas L. Feitner; secretary, Thomas F. Gil-

roy; treasurer, Arthur Leary; sagamore, William H. Dobbs; wiskinkie, John D. Newman. The only change

from last year is that Tax Commissioner Thomas L

Feitner takes the place of Morgan J. O'Brien. Judge

O'Brien declined to again accept an election, following

the usual precedent of those who have been elected to a judgeship. The sachems will meet later and ballot

re-election of a grand sachem, but if no can

a grand sachem. The rules of the society forbid the

ceives a majority of the votes cast the grand sachem holds over. This will be done in the case of Grand Sachem Flack, who is now holding over. By this means

Grand Sachem Augustus Schell was continued at the head of the society for more than ten years.

"INDEPENDENTS" OPPOSE THE CROSET RILL.

About half a dozen liquor-dealers attended a "mass-meeting" of the Independent Republicans of the Tenth Ward at Charles Smith's Silver Dollar beer-shop, No. 64

Ward at Charles Smith's Silver Dollar beer-shop, No. 64
Essex-st., last night to give vent to their feelings in
regard to the High Luense bill that recently passed the
Assembly. Mr. Smith pointed out the evils of the bill
and the havec its passage would work in the Tenth
Ward. A committee composed of Charles Smith, Samuel Engel and Hyman Resenscheim were appointed to go
to Albany to-day and use their influence on the Senstors
to defeat the bill. Mr. Smith expressed the opinion
that their efforts would be in vain, but thinks it would

that their efforts would be in vain, but thinks it would be well to show the public how the Tenth Ward stand

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 16 (Special).—The visible supply statement was disappointing to the wheat buils. The exports of wheat and flour tegether last week amounted to 1.075, 000 bushels less than for the same week in 1887. The primary market receipts in the morning aggregated 431, 000 bushels, and the export clearances from the three big ports were only 53,000 bushels, yet there was sufficient the supply for the bushels, and the export clearance from the three big ports were only 53,000 bushels, yet there was sufficient.

of the buying ferror carried over from last week to advance the price about two cents a bushel. The May option opened at 79 7-8 cents, touched 81 1-8 and closed at

on this question.

will not write again. Said Mr. Smart:

lowed the truck to the Annex Ferry to Jersey City. When he reported that the Ashleys had left the State a score of creditors for small amounts turned up, but it is believed that Mr. Ashley proposes to settle all his business affairs. His business was taken by Wyckoff Brothers, and his citents will not suffer. Several lodges of benefit societies had Mr. Ashley as treasurer, but it is not known that any of them will suffer losses. bushels. Provisions were dull. May pork opened as \$14 35, sold between \$14 40 and \$14 12 1-2, and closed at \$14 27 1-2. May ribs opened at \$7 30, sold between \$7 34 and \$7 20, and closed at \$7 30. May lard opened at \$7.75, sold down to \$7 70, and closed at \$7.75.

Jefferson, W. Va.

"I have a good demand for Ayer's
Sarsaparilla and recommend it to all.

It keeps the blood pure,
And gives strength to endure."

—C. S. Minor (a druggist for 53 years),
191 Spring at., New York.

"Before using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I
was constantly confined to my bed;
since using this medicine, I am able to
walk two or three miles at a time. I am
64 years of age."—Mrs. Sarah Eredis,
30 Pleasant st., Lowell, Mass.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. THE BOSTON NATIONAL BANK CASES.

MOTION TO ADVANCE THEM DENIED-LEGISLATURES

MOTION TO ADVANCE THEM DENIED—LEGISLATURES.

WASHINGTON, April 16—The United States Supreme Course has denied the motion to advance what are known as the Pacific National Bank cases of Boston.

The Court to-day made an order denying the motion for a rehearing in case No. 439, Peter Butler, receiver, agt. Celei man and others, one of the numerous Pacific National Bank

man and others, one of the numerous Pacine National Bank cases of Boston.

An opinion was also rendered by the court in Case Na. 1,001, R. K. Dow, Watson Matthews and Charles Moran, plaintiffs in error, agt. J. W. Beidelman. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas. The plaintiffs in error acquired the Momphis and Little Rock Railroad Company under foreclosure proceedings and suit was broughly against them for violation of a statute of the State of Arkansas fixing the maximum sompensation for carrying.

Arkansas, fixing the maximum compensation for carrying passengers within the State at three cents per miles on railroads more than seventy-five miles long. passengers within the State at three cents per land on ratiroads more than seventy-live miles long. The plaintiffs sought to have the statute declared unconstitutional and void on the ground that it was in contravention of the XIVth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States because, under the guise of regulating charges for the carriage on railroads, it virtually amounted to the confiscation of the railroad property and was an unreasonable taking of private property without compensation; also, because the statute was special legislation and made arbitrary discriminations between different railroads, net based upon their private property without compensation; also, december statute was special lexitaitien and made arbitrary discriminations between different railroads, net based upon their value and earnings, but simply on the lengt; of their lines. Without any proof of the sum invested by the reorganized corporation or its trustees, the court holds that it has no means of determining that the rate of three cents a mile fixed, by the Legislature is unreasonable, still less that there has been any such confiscation as amenate to a taking of property without due process of law. It also holds that the plaintiffs have not been denied the equal pretection of the laws, and on this point says:

'The Legislature may classify the railroads according to the amenant of business which they have done or appear likely to do. Whether the classification shall be according to the amenant of passengers and freight carried or of gross or not earnings during the year before, or according to the simple and more constant rule of the length of the line of the railroad, is a matter within the discretion of the railroad. If

railroad, is a matter within the discretion of the railroad. It the same rule is applied to all railroads of the same class, there is no violation of the constitutional provision securing to all the equal protection of the lawa." Judgment affirmed. Other business dene by the court was as follows:

a sanitary and civil engineer, at No. 13 William-st., this city, had a week before mysteriously disappeared from his home at Flushing, L. L., and that no trace of him had yet been found. It was also stated that Mr. Owen was married three years ago to Miss Lizzie Van Bergen, whose mother and uncle, F. R. Smart, are among the wealthiest people in Queens County.

Mr. Smart was seen yesterday at his home in Flushing and said the account alluded to was essentially incorrect, because it was fully known where Mr. Owen was. A week ago Saturday morning, Mr. Smart said, Mr. Owen left home as usual to go to his office. He then seemed in his usual spirits. At night his wife received a telegraph from him, stating that he was dangerously ill and would not be home. The next night Mr. Smart went to No. 1,366—The United States, appellant, agt. Willsiam C. Weld and others, &c. appeal from the Cours of Claims. Judgment affirmed.

No. 201—Nelson Lyon, appellant, agt. The Perin & Gaff Manufacturing Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the State of Indiana. Decree affirmed

with costs.

No. 193-Joel Johnson, appellant, agt. George Christian and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Kansas. Decree reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings.

No. 1,387-Charles H. Page, appellant, agt. the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims, Judgmens stiffund. affirmed.

No. 192—The St. Leuis, Alton and Terra Haute Railroad.

Company, appellant, art. the Cleveland, Columbua, Cincianation of Coronic Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Decree affirmed with costs.

No. 1,330—Julia A. Nutt, executrix, &c., appellant, agt, the United States. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgement affirmed.

No. 1,331—The United States, appellant, agt, Edward T. Strong. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgments affirmed.

Strong. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgmens affirmed. No. 200—Dayton S. Morgan and others, plantiff in error, agt Frederick Egrers. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Judgment affirmed No. 200—Davion S. Morran and others, plantiff in error, agt. Frederick Eggers. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 1,306—Atterson W. Bucker, plaintiff in error, agt. Jerome B. Wheeler. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Colorado. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 1,083—Sarah P. Robarda, plaintiff in error, agt. Alfred W. Lamb. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 170—A. P. Mere and others, appealants, agt. Rudolph Steinoach and others. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California, Decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California. Ex parts: In the matter of H. S. Burrest and others, petitioners. Motion for leave to file petitien for mandamus, etc., denied.

No. 1,389—The United States, plaintiff, agt. Joseth W. Lacher. Motion to advance granted and ca use assigned for argument on April 23 next.

No. 1,152—William Crabressey and others, appellants, agt. Herman Meyer and others. Motion to advance denied.

No. 386—Beuben P. Segrist and others, appellants, agt. Herman Meyer and others. Motion to advance denied.

No. 1,283—The Western Air Line Construction Company, plaintiff in error, agt. William Crabbree, Motion to vacate supersedeas denied.

No. 1,283—The Western Air Line Construction Company, plaintiff in error, agt. William A. Medillis and others, etc. Motion to vacate supersedeas denied.

No. 1,283—The Western Air Line Construction Company, plaintiff in error, agt. William A. Medillis and others, etc. Motion to vacate supersedeas denied.

No. 1,283—The Western Air Line Construction Company, plaintiff in error, agt. William Chabbree, etc. W. Horner and John Paul Jones to file briefs in opposition thereto.

No. 467—Andre N. De la Mothe, appellant, agt. Ellen M. Celton. No. 229—Abirail R. Colton, appellant agt. Ellen M. Celton. No.

pellants. Argument to-morrow at 12 o'clock.
Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, April 16 .- In the Court of Appeals to-day the fol-

ALBANT, April 16.—In the Cours of Appears to any table lewing causes were argued:

Nos. 806 and 807—Frederick Uhiman, appellant, agt. the New-York Life Insurance Company, respondents.

No. 803—Andrew F. Kindberg, respondent, agt. Samuel T. Freeman, implied appellant.

No. 800—Juita L. Costello, respondent, agt. Ann M. Costello, appellant. Submitted.

No. 812—Charles S. Smith, respondent, agt. James A. Cole, appellant. The following is the day calendar for April 17:

Nos. 648, 617, 771, 821, 824, 825, 829 and 931

## Prince and Peasant, **Rich and Poor**

Can find durable and artistic FURNI TURE to suit their homes and purses in our warerooms.

While the designs are MARVELS OF GRACE AND BEAUTY, the construction and finish are the best

All marked in plain figures and. being retailed at manufacturer's prices, which are too low for either credit or discount, therefore are sells

CASH ONLY.

the top. It was one of those days when the trade was so large that the individuality of even the biggest operator was lost. The receipts of corn were 177 cars, of which 31 graded as No. 2. The estimates for Tuesday were 176 cars. May opened at 55 5-8 cents, soid at 56 1-423-8, and closed at 56 1-8. The visible supply statement showed a decrease of 466,000 bushels, and the amount of corn here